IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA

CENTRAL DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, :

Plaintiff,

VS. Case No. 4:13-cr-00147

: SENTENCING HEARING TRANSCRIPT MO HAILONG,

Defendant. Volume I

Courtroom, First Floor U.S. Courthouse 123 East Walnut Street Des Moines, Iowa Monday, October 3, 2016 9:00 a.m.

BEFORE: THE HONORABLE STEPHANIE M. ROSE, Judge.

KELLI M. MULCAHY, CSR, RMR, CRR United States Courthouse 123 East Walnut Street, Room 115 Des Moines, Iowa 50309

APPEARANCES:

For the Plaintiff: JASON T. GRIESS, ESQ.

Assistant U.S. Attorney U.S. Courthouse Annex

110 East Court Avenue, Suite 286 Des Moines, Iowa 50309-5053

MATTHEW R. WALCZEWSKI, ESQ.

United States Department of Justice

600 East Street North West Washington, D.C. 20004

For the Defendant: MARK E. WEINHARDT, ESQ.

HOLLY M. LOGAN, ESQ. Weinhardt & Logan, P.C.

2600 Grand Avenue, Suite 450

Des Moines, Iowa 50312

MARK E. BECK, ESQ. Mark Beck Law, P.C.

350 West Colorado Boulevard, Suite 200

Pasadena, California 91105

2

3 1 PROCEEDINGS 2 (In open court with the defendant present.) 3 THE COURT: Thank you. You may be seated. We are here today in the matter of United States vs. 4 5 Mo Hailong. It's Case No. 4:13-cr-147. The probation office is 6 represented by Stacy Dietch. The United States Attorney's 7 Office is represented by Jason Griess, Marc Krickbaum, and --I'm sorry. It's Matthew Walczewski, correct? 8 MR. WALCZEWSKI: Correct, Your Honor. Thank you. 9 10 THE COURT: And we're also joined by Deb DeGraff on behalf of the United States, who I assume will be helping with 11 12 some technology issues during today's hearing. 13 We are also joined on behalf of the defendant by 14 Attorneys Mark Beck, Mark Weinhardt, Holly Logan. And, of 15 course, Mr. Mo is also personally present. And we have Lori 16 Kreutzman as well to help with some technology issues on behalf 17 of defense counsel. 18 Mr. Mo, do you recall being in court on January 27th 19 of 2016 and pleading quilty to Count 1 of a two-count fourth 20 superseding indictment that was filed against you in December of 21 2015? 22 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I recall, Your Honor. 23 THE COURT: And that offense that you pled guilty to 24 was conspiracy to steal trade secrets; is that correct? 25 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, correct.

```
1
              THE COURT: And do you recall that this offense is
    punishable, in the absence of your binding plea agreement, by up
 2
    to ten years in prison, a fine of up to $250,000, a term of
 3
    supervised release of up to three years, and a $100 special
 4
    assessment?
 5
 6
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
 7
              THE COURT: And you understand you're here today to be
 8
    sentenced?
 9
              THE DEFENDANT:
                              Yes.
10
              THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Mo.
              I have received and read the Presentence Investigation
11
12
             The most recent report is dated August 5th of 2016, and
13
    it's filed at Docket 633 in the records of the Court.
14
              I have also read and considered all of the arguments
15
    contained in the sentencing memorandums, motions, and exhibits
16
    that have been filed by the parties at Dockets 639, 640, 641,
17
    643, 644, 645, 646, 649, and 650. I note by way of summary that
18
    the sentencing memorandums and motions in this case totaled more
19
    than 200 pages and the exhibits themselves accounted for another
20
    probably 2500 pages of materials.
21
              In addition to those memorandums, motions, and
22
    exhibits, I have read the letters of support, and there were
   many of them that I received, from Mr. Mo's friends and family,
23
24
    associates and physicians, as well as the written allocution by
25
   Mr. Mo himself.
```

Based on the parties' sentencing submissions, it appears that we have a large number of objections to the Presentence Investigation Report that we'll need to resolve. This includes 65 objections to paragraphs of -- or objections to 65 paragraphs of the presentence report filed by the Government and objections to 101 paragraphs of the presentence report filed by the defendant.

We also need to resolve three guideline issues, including the appropriate loss amount for purposes of calculating a base offense level under 2B1.1, a determination of whether or not the conspiracy was committed through sophisticated means under 2B1.1(b)(10)(C), and a determination of whether an aggravated role adjustment should be applied in the case under 3B1.1. Next we'll have to tackle the restitution issue for the victim seed companies in this case, Pioneer and Monsanto. And we'll also ultimately have to determine appropriate sentence under 18 U.S.C. 3553(a).

As I previously advised the parties, I will agree to adopt and accept the Rule 11(c)(1)(C) plea agreement in this case and so I will not impose a sentence of imprisonment of greater than five years, as was agreed upon by the parties.

Where within the range of 0 months' to 60 months' imprisonment Mr. Mo should be sentenced to remains an open question, as does, as near as I can tell, all other aspects of the sentence to be imposed, including supervised release or probation conditions,

```
6
1
    fine, and things of that nature.
              Mr. Griess, did you have a chance to review the
 2
    presentence report on behalf of the United States?
 3
              MR. GRIESS: I did, Your Honor.
 4
 5
              THE COURT: And other than those matters that I have
 6
    just outlined that appear to still be open issues, are there any
7
    other disputed facts or contested guideline matters I need to
 8
    resolve from the Government's perspective?
 9
              MR. GRIESS: No, Your Honor.
10
              THE COURT: Thank you.
              And, Mr. Weinhardt, did you have a chance to review
11
12
    the presentence report with your client?
13
              MR. WEINHARDT: Yes, Your Honor.
14
              THE COURT: And can you briefly outline how you
15
    accomplished that?
16
              MR. WEINHARDT: Your Honor, that has been done both
17
    through electronic transmission, because Mr. Mo has spent most
18
    of his time in Florida and has been in telephonic and e-mail
19
    communications with us, but then I also visited him in Florida
20
    where we went over the draft presentence report. And then after
21
    the final report was received, that was transmitted to him
22
    electronically, and then he and I discussed it face to face
    yesterday in preparation for today's hearing.
23
24
              THE COURT: And other than the issues I have outlined,
25
    anything else from Mr. Mo's perspective that I would need to
```

```
7
1
    resolve today?
              MR. WEINHARDT: Your Honor, I believe that the Court
 2
   has correctly outlined all of the issues that need to be
 3
    resolved in the sentencing.
 4
 5
              THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Weinhardt.
 6
              Mr. Mo, did you have plenty of time to review your
7
   presentence report with your lawyers?
 8
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
 9
              THE COURT: Were they able to answer any questions you
   may have had about the report?
10
11
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
12
              THE COURT: Have you been happy with them as your
13
    lawyers in this case?
14
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
15
              THE COURT: Okay. Good.
16
              Then at this point I want to make some preliminary
17
    rulings for the parties. I have, as I outlined, reviewed all of
18
    the materials in this case, and I have, of course, been the
19
    judge assigned to this case for the past 18 months and so I've
20
    had extensive exposure to a fair amount of evidence in this case
21
   because of the vast level of litigation that has happened.
22
              We, as the parties recall, litigated 22 suppression
             There were 50 different subparts to motions in limine
23
24
    that were filed that we litigated. There's been extensive
25
    litigation over discovery. There's been FISA and classified
```

disputes. And so I have had and have reviewed over the course of the last 18 months huge volumes of discovery in this particular case, and in preparing for this hearing I reviewed, of course, closely all of the matters filed by the defendant and the Government.

I am able to make some rulings based upon this information that are legal, essentially, rulings as opposed to factual rulings. In doing that, I'm hoping that giving you this preliminary outline helps us focus in on the issues that are really still fighting issues in the case, and so I'll go over those rulings now.

As to the objections to the presentence report, I can rule on some of those now. As I noted earlier, the defendant has lodged objections to 101 paragraphs of the Government's offense conduct statement which is contained within the final Presentence Investigation Report. I am overruling at this time the vast majority of those objections.

Specifically, I am overruling any objection that is lodged based upon the grounds that the particular paragraph is vague, ambiguous, irrelevant, misleading, that it is factually incomplete, because in reviewing each and every one of those objections, I did find later that the information the defendant complained of as being incomplete in a particular paragraph certainly appears in later paragraphs of the Presentence Investigation Report and so is contained in the presentence

report.

I overrule any objections based on objections to the legal conclusions to be drawn from the facts alleged, such as whether the defendant and his co-conspirators' activities of chasing the self or reverse engineering is relevant conduct in this criminal case. That's a legal decision that I'll make.

I also overrule all of the objections to the recordings based upon the recordings being snippets or conversations taken out of context. I have reviewed the full body of those particular recordings and conversations.

Further, except as to the objections to presentence report -- and here's the active ones that remain -- paragraphs 18, 22, 26, 28, and 35 through 38, I am overruling the defendant's objections to the factual inaccuracy of those paragraphs based upon the fact that I have reviewed material and I believe those paragraphs to have been accurate based on evidence that we've taken in this case.

In making that decision I am not relying on any classified materials, I am not relying on any FISA materials that were not ultimately provided to the defendant or ultimately presented in open court. I am only making those decisions based on what's been available to the defendant.

But, again, we have had extensive pretrial litigation in this case, and so much of that evidence has been presented to me, and in that pretrial litigation I did find the Government's

witnesses who testified, each and every one of them, to be credible and to have presented relevant and accurate information based upon everything that I've seen, and so I do overrule all of those particular paragraphs.

As to those particular paragraphs, those are ones that are largely focused on the value, of course, of the seeds and the germplasm and the time that was involved in creating those inbred seed lines by the victim seed companies, and so we'll leave that open for discussion.

As to the Government's objections to the defendant's offense conduct statement, I am going to overrule all of those objections, basically for the reasons the defendant has outlined. The defendant made kind of en masse objections to each and every paragraph but didn't provide any grounds for those objections, didn't tell me what the problems were with those objections, and under Eighth Circuit case law, that means they have to be overruled.

Now, to the extent there is a conflict between the Government's offense conduct statement and the defendant's offense conduct statement, I'll do what I do in any case where there's a conflict, and I'll decide which version I find to be more credible, and that may depend on which party has the burden of persuasion or which party has the burden of evidence in that particular case or on that particular point.

As to the legal issues that have been presented, I

also have some preliminary rulings. For aggravated role, even if each and every fact the Government has alleged about Mr. Mo is established to be true, I just can't find legally that there's support here for an aggravated role adjustment in Mr. Mo's case.

It's clear to me in reading everything that has been presented in this case and in all of the evidence that's previously been before the Court that Mr. Mo, every action he took in this case was being directed. He, in fact -- and I don't say this to be disparaging towards Mr. Mo, but his co-conspirators spent a whole lot of time in these recordings basically mocking and criticizing Mr. Mo.

His concerns, which are articulated over and over again in recordings and in e-mails back with the folks in China, are ignored. He possessed, evidently, very little ability to say no and very little ability to decline the requests of his very powerful brother-in-law back in China.

But there's no evidence that he was the decision-maker or the organizer of what occurred either in China or the United States, and so unless there is evidence that the Government has not shared with me yet, and I don't know what that might look like, I can't find in this case that an aggravated role adjustment applies.

Similarly, and on the flip side, even if every fact the defendant has alleged is true, this is clearly a

sophisticated criminal act. There were clearly sophisticated means being used by this organization. And that's under either the 2012 or the 2015 guidelines.

This is an offense that spanned many, many years and at least two countries. The co-conspirators, without dispute, traveled to Canada to avoid detection, at least in part.

Without dispute the co-conspirators used both domestic and international air travel to avoid detection.

this ruse of legitimacy and to provide cover for certain activities. Encrypted communications were being used by these parties. Fictional cover stories were created to cover the purpose of their appearance in certain farm fields. Evidence was stored and collected in various states. And, in fact, here so complicated and sophisticated was this crime that the Government had to resort to FISA to track down and to investigate this group.

In short, under no legal analysis I can find is there less than a preponderance of the evidence that this was a sophisticated operation of the type 2B1.1(b)(10)(C) intended to punish.

With respect to intended loss -- and I think that is,
I think, where the fighting dispute is for relevant conduct
analysis is intended loss as opposed to actual loss -- this has
been the big one since Mr. Mo pled is this issue of loss because

it does drive the guidelines so heavily.

The parties have given me more paperwork than I've seen in any other case on loss; all of the scientific analysis, all of the financial analysis. The parties have very divergent views of what the loss was in this case. The defendant alleges there was zero loss. The Government alleges there was more than \$550 million of loss. The defendant voraciously objects to the defendant's -- or the Government's version of events. The Government just as voraciously objects to the defendant's versions of events. We have motions to exclude evidence that have been filed Friday afternoon in Docket 650 regarding the timing of the Government's disclosure of certain loss evidence.

So I want to make some preliminary findings and then

let the parties adjust accordingly.

First, the defendant's claims, and this is my legal conclusion, that his co-conspirators' efforts to chase the self, to commit patent infringement, and to violate the seed bag

18 contracts were not illegal is, in my view, irrelevant. Those

are still things that are part of relevant conduct, in my

20 opinion.

Accepting -- even if I accept that argument that the defendant has made that those things themselves were all legal, that the patent infringement was legal because it's not illegal, that the violation of the bag contracts was legal because it's a civil matter, that the chasing of the self or reverse

engineering is a legal act, those still have to be viewed in the context of the greater conspiracy to steal trade secrets, just as in a more simple meth manufacturing conspiracy case there are certain things that are purchased that are legal and certain things that are stolen.

For instance, a co-conspirator can walk into a Walmart and purchase lithium batteries legally, they can purchase pseudoephedrine to a certain extent legally, and then often they go steal the anhydrous ammonia, but those actions of purchasing the lithium batteries, purchasing the pseudoephedrine are clearly relevant conduct because they are paired with the stolen anhydrous ammonia and they are part and parcel with the conspiracy to manufacture methamphetamine.

And that is, in my opinion, what we have here. The female inbred seeds that the defendant managed to commercially purchase and mail back to China and that were ultimately reverse-engineered or that they did this chasing the self process to try and find the -- among those commercially available hybrid seeds, the .5 percent of the inbred female seeds are, in my view, every bit as relevant as the theft of the male inbred seeds.

The evidence shows that China was -- and I say China because they refer to it as the "home country" in their conversations. The evidence shows China was uninterested in the unpaired male seeds. They wanted to know what males were paired

with what females.

And this is borne out explicitly in a conversation, and here I'm citing the Government Exhibit 1.42, in which Mr. Mo is discussing the need for coupled pairs, and he is told by his co-conspirator back in China, quote, the home country only cares about the value of the breeds produced by grouping and coupling when it comes to parent related transactions. They consider the parent good only if the breeds from grouping and coupling are good.

In this very same conversation, the defendant and his co-conspirators reject the idea of pairing their own female seeds with American male seeds because they risked them -- that these pairings won't be as good as the Americans' pairing is just too much for them to bear, and so they talk about the risk of trying out their luck and having it not pan out for them.

And so it becomes quite clear that the female seed lines, however they were achieved, whether commercially or through patent infringement or through chasing the self or reverse engineering, are equally important to this criminal organization as the male lines, and it's crystal clear that DBN needed to find and locate the males and females together to understand what the groupings and pairings were.

So because of those things, I find that all of the activities where they've stolen unique seed lines are relevant conduct in this case regardless of the underlying legal status

of those seeds because it is the pairing of them that is part of the trade secret analysis in this case.

Second, even if I were to sanction here the Government's arguably untimely production of loss evidence and grant the Government's -- I'm sorry -- the defendant's request to set aside all of that loss evidence that has been produced after June 1st, I still think there is undisputed evidence that overwhelmingly establishes an enormous loss in this case.

For instance, as noted in PSR paragraph 62 -- and this is undisputed facts; the legal conclusion the defendants dispute but undisputed facts -- that during a 2010 conversation between Mr. Mo and DBN breeder Che or Che, it's C-h-e, Defendant tells Che in a discussion about China's weak male parent seeds that U.S. seed companies are willing to sell one parent for \$1 million, meaning a female or male inbred seed line.

After this conversation the co-conspirators -- and they reject that idea as too costly to them. And so after this conversation the conspirators begin traveling throughout the Midwest stealing corn seed.

And then in August of 2012, as described in presentence report paragraph 92, Che discusses with another conspirator, Yin, that they believe they have successfully stolen about 150 distinct inbred seed lines, and after those seeds arrive in China, Dr. Li reports to the defendant that the co-conspirators have been able to steal between 120 and 130

different varieties of inbred seeds.

And then further discussion happening in PSR paragraph 74 is that the defendant and two of his co-conspirators managed to steal 200 unique varieties of corn from Pioneer and Monsanto in the fall of 2011.

Now, Mr. Mo had reported to his boss that these unique seed lines could be purchased by his company for a million dollars each. DBN had rejected that option as too costly to them and then had commented that they wanted to, and I quote here, use the foreigners' technology to beat them and to, quote, buy China here time to research and develop their own products before having to acquire those seed lines through other means. That's found, again, at Government Exhibit 1.42.

Now, I'm not certain, it seems unlikely to me, that Monsanto and Pioneer would actually have sold those seed lines for a million dollars each. I think it's highly unlikely that would occur. But the conversation is compelling in that it does amply demonstrate what the intentions of this group were and that the intended loss to Pioneer and Monsanto were, in their view, a million dollars for every one of these seed lines that they managed to acquire.

And we know that they managed to acquire, based on these undisputed paragraphs alone, 320 seed lines during this period of time, and if each one of those seed lines is worth a million dollars, we have a loss of \$320 million, and that's

before we even talk about research and development costs to

Monsanto or Pioneer, historical or specific. It's before we

talk about the sales potential for those. It's before we talk

about any of the loss Pioneer and Monsanto incurred in defending

this case and in responding to discovery in this case.

A \$320 million loss under either of the guidelines, whether it's 2012, 2013, or 2015 that we're using, corresponds to a base offense level of 28 -- or an increase of 28 levels. If you put that with our initial base offense level of 6 and you include the sophisticated means enhancement and then you subtract three levels for acceptance of responsibility, we're talking about a total offense level of 33, and at a criminal history category of I, this creates or would create an advisory guideline range of 135 to 168 months' imprisonment, although that would cap at 120 months because of the statutory penalties available here, and that is more than twice what the parties agreed to as part of the 11(c)(1)(C) sentence of 60 months' imprisonment.

So in short, we can spend a whole lot of time talking with the seed companies about what their R&D costs were and what the market value of these stolen seed lines were or we can rely on what the defendants said about what they were trying to do in their own conversations that were recorded in this case or captured in this case by various surveillance means, and we can trust that they meant what they said, that they intended a loss

to Pioneer and Monsanto of a million dollars per seed line they managed to steal. We know they managed to steal at least 320 of those seed lines based upon just those two recorded conversations or transactions that we have.

Now, \$320 million in intended loss under a relevant conduct analysis is quite different than what's owed in restitution because, of course, the restitution goes to actual loss and it goes only to actual loss for the instant offense of conviction and not to the greater relevant conduct for the conspiracy itself.

I absolutely do believe that Pioneer and Monsanto are entitled to recoup their legal fees and costs entitled in this particular case, but I also agree with Mr. Weinhardt or the defense team's claim that I don't have before me yet sufficient evidence to make that decision. I have some broad stroke information about what they spent, but I need much more detailed information about how that time is allocated. Was it in court? Was it travel costs? Was it copying costs? Was it responding to discovery requests by the Government or the defendant? Was it grand jury testimony? I need to know more about what that is.

So we'll have to make a decision about whether or not we want to take that evidence and then have a restitution hearing sometime down the road that comports with the 60-day notice requirements or whether we want to proceed now with some

information about that and the defendant wants to waive that 60-day period. I don't think he does based upon the litigation we've seen. But, again, we'll have to tackle that issue at some point in the next couple days.

So in summary, I would suggest that we focus our efforts on variance matters. I would suggest that we focus on the actual restitution matters that are left before us. I see those as the major fighting issues that remain.

But, of course, the parties are entitled to present evidence, if you want to, to try and change my mind about these issues. I do ask that you don't simply repeat the legal arguments you've made. I've read all of those. I understand what you're saying. I've done the research. And so I don't think we need additional information by way of argument, but if you have testimony or evidence that you think is necessary either to create a more robust record or because you think my conclusions are wrong and new evidence would change my mind, then we can do that.

So I would suggest we take now about a 20-minute break and let you talk with your witnesses, let you talk with each other, and formulate a plan for how we go forward with the rest of our morning and the rest of our day.

Anything that you need from me before we take that break? Any other questions that you have?

MR. GRIESS: No, Your Honor.

```
21
 1
              THE COURT: Mr. Griess?
              Mr. Weinhardt?
 2
              MR. WEINHARDT: No, I don't think so, Your Honor.
 3
              THE COURT: Okay. Then let's go ahead and take a
 4
 5
    20-minute break. We'll be back here at 9:50. Thanks.
              (Recess at 9:30 a.m. until 10:05 a.m.)
 6
 7
              THE COURT: Okay. Then we are back on the record in
 8
    the matter of United States vs. Mo Hailong. The parties have
 9
   had a chance to talk both with their own teams of attorneys and
10
    witnesses and agents as well as with each other about how to
11
    proceed and have come up with a proposal.
12
              Mr. Weinhardt, would you like to outline what that
13
   proposal is?
14
              MR. WEINHARDT: Yes, Your Honor. In light of the
15
    legal rulings that the Court gave to the parties this morning,
16
    both sides are willing at this point to spare the Court from any
17
    further evidence presentation regarding offense conduct.
18
              There are still, in light of the Court's rulings, some
19
    quidelines issues that the parties wish to discuss, but the
20
    parties would propose that they give a stipulated guideline
21
    range to the Court by e-mail this afternoon.
22
              When I say stipulated, I wanted to make sure that for
23
    record purposes it is a stipulation as constrained by the
24
    Court's legal rulings. We're still --
25
              THE COURT: Sure.
```

```
1
              MR. WEINHARDT: -- maintaining all of the positions
    that we've urged in our briefs about what we think the right
 2
 3
    quideline calculation ought to be.
              But subject to the Court's rulings, we would propose
 4
 5
    to the Court a stipulated guideline range. That, then, really
 6
    for both sides, eliminates the remainder of the evidentiary
7
   presentation that we had proposed for today. We would propose
    that we then move to the evidentiary presentation from the
 8
   parties regarding variance. We're not able to do that today
10
   because we didn't anticipate we would save this time. Our
    witness, Mr. Wise from the former BOP medical service, is not
11
12
    available until tomorrow, but we would anticipate presenting his
13
    testimony tomorrow.
14
              THE COURT: And is there a time that works best for
15
    that?
16
              MR. WEINHARDT: Because he gets here somewhat later in
17
    the day today, if we didn't have to start right at 9 a.m. but
18
    could maybe be like at 10:30 so that we would have some time
19
    with him in the morning, that would be helpful.
20
              THE COURT: That would be fine with me.
21
              Does that work for you, Mr. Griess?
22
              MR. GRIESS: It does.
23
              THE COURT: Okay. So we will reconvene tomorrow
24
    morning at 10:30.
25
              Mr. Weinhardt, continue with your summary.
```

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MR. WEINHARDT: Our other live witness on the variance issue is Dr. Romanoff, and Dr. Romanoff, as we told the Court in chambers, is observant, and it's Rosh Hashanah, and he cannot be here until late tomorrow night, and so we would anticipate calling him on Wednesday morning. Again, a little time that morning would be helpful, and I think that we would still have ample time thereafter to get the case argued and have the Court issue its determination, if it's willing, in the afternoon. again, maybe 10 or 10:30 start on Wednesday would be what we would request. THE COURT: 10:30 would be fine with me on Wednesday.

Does that work for you, Mr. Griess?

MR. GRIESS: It does.

THE COURT: And based upon our discussions earlier today, it's likely we will take Dr. Romanoff's testimony in a sealed courtroom, given the nature of the testimony that is going to be presented and the privacy interests that it raises.

So to the extent anybody who is here in the audience was interested in coming back, Wednesday will likely be a closed session, at least during his testimony.

Did the parties discuss -- and I apologize, I should have brought this up when you were back in chambers a few moments ago. Did you have any discussion about restitution? other words, are you preparing or will you be presenting additional evidence about, in particular, the attorneys' fees?

```
24
```

```
1
              MR. GRIESS: Your Honor, no, we didn't discuss that,
    but I anticipate that is something we can discuss this afternoon
 2
    and include in our communication back to the Court today.
 3
              THE COURT: Okay. Then, Mr. Weinhardt, you can --
 4
 5
              MR. WEINHARDT: That's what we'd like to do. We're
 6
   not prepared to a make a decision at this point.
              THE COURT: We'll push that one to the side for now.
 7
 8
    I will go ahead and accept the proposal of the parties. I
    appreciate your willingness to work with each other and, of
10
    course, to narrow the issues before the Court. I think those
    are all reasonable decisions in light of what's been decided.
11
12
              Given that the Government is no longer proposing
13
    offering this morning or today the testimony of the seed
14
    companies on loss, I will deny as moot the motion filed at 650,
15
    which is the motion to exclude that testimony, given that it's
16
    now no longer going to be presented to the Court.
17
              Anything else to take care of today, then?
18
              MR. WEINHARDT: Nothing for the defense, Your Honor.
19
    Thank you.
20
              THE COURT: Mr. Griess?
21
              MR. GRIESS: No, Your Honor.
22
              THE COURT: Okay. Then I'll see everybody at 10:30
23
    tomorrow. Thank you.
24
              (Recess at 10:10 a.m. until 10:30 a.m., Tuesday,
25
    October 3, 2016.)
```

C E R T I F I C A T EI, Kelli M. Mulcahy, a Certified Shorthand Reporter of the State of Iowa and Federal Official Realtime Court Reporter in and for the United States District Court for the Southern District of Iowa, do hereby certify, pursuant to Title 28, United States Code, Section 753, that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the stenographically reported proceedings held in the above-entitled matter and that the transcript page format is in conformance with the regulations of the Judicial Conference of the United States. Dated at Des Moines, Iowa, this 26th day of October, 2016. /s/ Kelli M. Mulcahy Kelli M. Mulcahy, CSR, RMR, CRR Federal Official Court Reporter